



RECEIVED

APR 13 2004

GROUP 3600

Second College Edition

The  
**American Heritage  
Dictionary**

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

# BEST AVAILABLE COPY

Words that are believed to be registered trademarks have been checked with authoritative sources. No investigation has been made of common-law trademark rights in any word, because such investigation is impracticable. Words that are known to have current registrations are shown with an initial capital and are also identified as trademarks. The inclusion of any word in this Dictionary is not, however, an expression of the Publisher's opinion as to whether or not it is subject to proprietary rights. Indeed, no definition in this Dictionary is to be regarded as affecting the validity of any trademark.

Copyright © 1982, 1985 by Houghton Mifflin Company. All rights reserved.

No part of this work may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and recording, or by any information storage or retrieval system without the prior written permission of Houghton Mifflin Company unless such copying is expressly permitted by federal copyright law. Address inquiries to Permissions, Houghton Mifflin Company, 2 Park Street, Boston, MA 02108.

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data  
Main entry under title:

American Heritage dictionary.

Rev. ed. of: American Heritage dictionary of the English language. New college ed. c1976.

1. English language—Dictionaries. I. Morris, William, 1913—

PE1625.A54 1982 423 82-9346

ISBN 0-395-32943-4

ISBN 0-395-32944-2 (thumb index)

ISBN 0-395-33959-6 (deluxe edition)

Manufactured in the United States of America

5

INTRODUCTIO

STAFF .....

USAGE PANE

CONSULTANT

SPECIAL ART

Language, Cul

Lee Pederson

Usage and Ac

Dwight Boling

William F. Bu

English and G

Geoffrey Nunn

The Mathemat

Henry Kučera

GUIDE TO TH

STYLE MANU

PRONUNCIATI

DICTIONARY

BIOGRAPHICA

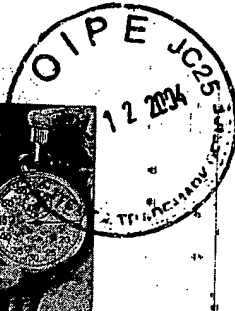
GEOGRAPHIC

ABBREVIATIO

FOUR-YEAR C

TWO-YEAR C

PICTURE CRE



stopwatch



George Miksch Sutton

stork

BEST AVAILABLE COPY



stoup

fleshy leaves and variously colored  
us related plants.  
er) n. One that cuts or carves stone,  
asses stone. —stone-cutting n.  
ng. 1. Intoxicated; drunk. 2. Under  
l-altering drug.  
adj. Completely deaf.  
1. pl. stonefish or -fish-es. Any of  
fishes of the family Scorpaenidae,  
a deadly venom.  
y of numerous winged insects of the  
ring on banks of streams and used as  
larval and adult stage.

und') adj. Ground in a buhrstone  
noid.  
urAsian mammal, *Martes foina*, hav-  
ter underfur. 2. The fur of the stone

'son) n. A person who prepares and  
—stone/ma'son-ry n.  
American plant, *Cunila origanoides*,  
purplish or white flowers.  
ri distance.

1. -waited, -wait-ing, -waits —intr.  
ather than trying to score in cricket.  
ge in delaying tactics; stall: "Stone-  
der to close the missile gap" (James  
answer or cooperate. —tr. Informal.  
cooperate with; resist or rebuff: "I  
t, let them plead the Fifth Amend-  
Nixon). —stone/wall'er n.  
1. A heavy, nonporous pottery.  
i n. 1. The technique or process of  
ork made of stone; stone masonry.

wort') n. Any of various green algae  
grow submerged in fresh or brack-  
ntly encrusted with calcium carbon-

ne) adj. -er, -est. 1. Covered with  
esembling stone, as in hardness.  
tional. 4. Rigid; impassive: a stony  
nbing or paralyzing. —ston'ty adv.

här'tid) adj. Devoid of kindness or  
—ston'y heart'ed-ness n.  
se and past participle of stand.  
straight man to a comedian. 2. One  
e used for another's profit; puppet.  
v. stooged, stoog-ing, stooges. To  
3. [Orig. unknown.]  
kless and armless single seat sup-  
stal. 2. A low bench or support for  
ing or kneeling, as a footstool. 3. A  
bowel movement. 4. Fecal matter.  
ck that produces shoots or suckers.  
from such a stump or rootstock.  
ng, stools. 1. To send up shoots or  
the bowels; defecate. 3. Slang. To  
IE stol < OE stöl.  
on pigeon (sense 3).  
geon used as a decoy. 2. Slang. A  
y. 3. Slang. An informer or decoy,  
[From the practice of tying decoy

d, stoop-ing, stoops. —intr. 1. To  
from the waist or the middle of the  
nd with the head and upper back  
id or sag downward. 4. To lower  
To yield; submit. 6. To swoop  
ing its prey. —tr. 1. To bend (the  
and down. 2. To debase; humble.  
sing. 2. A forward bending of the  
y, when habitual. 3. Self-abasement  
lescent, as of a bird of prey. [ME

porch, platform, or staircase lead-  
house or building. [Du. *stoep*, from

of stoop.  
A game patterned on baseball in  
ball against a stoop or wall and

pp-ing, stops. —tr. 1. To close (an  
ling in, or plugging up. 2. To con-  
fice). 3. To obstruct or block pas-  
umple). 4. To prevent the flow or  
o halt, cease, or desist. 6. To desist  
g. 7. To order a bank to withhold  
check. 8. To cause (a motor, for  
on or function); halt. 9. a. To press  
ed instrument) on the fingerboard  
ch. b. To close (a hole on a wind  
iger in sounding a desired pitch.

t / hw which / I pit / I pie / I pier /  
i noise / ou out / oo took / oo boot /

—intr. 1. To cease moving, progressing, acting, or operat-  
ing; come to a halt. 2. To put an end to what one is doing;  
cease. 3. To interrupt one's course or journey for a brief  
visit or stay: stop off at the store. —n. 1. a. The act of stop-  
ping. b. The condition of being stopped; cessation. 2. A fin-  
ish; end. 3. A stay or visit, as during a trip. 4. A place  
stopped at: a bus stop. 5. A device or means that obstructs,  
blocks, or plugs up. 6. An order given to a bank to withhold  
payment on a check. 7. a. A part in a machine that stops or  
regulates movement. b. A perforated screen or diaphragm  
that limits the effective aperture of a lens, producing an  
image of improved definition but lowered intensity. 8. A  
mark of punctuation, esp. a period. 9. Mus. a. The act of  
stopping a string or hole on a musical instrument. b. A hole  
on a wind instrument. c. A fret on a stringed instrument.  
d. A device such as a key for closing the hole on a wind  
instrument. 10. Mus. a. A tuned set of pipes, as in an organ.  
b. A knob, key, or pull that regulates such a set of pipes.  
11. Naut. A line used for securing something temporarily: a  
rail stop. 12. A consonant, such as English p, t, or k, charac-  
terized by an articulation in which the air passage is com-  
pletely closed. 13. The depression between the muzzle and  
top of the skull of a dog. —adj. Of, pertaining to, or being of  
use at the end of an operation or activity: a stop code. [ME  
stoppen < OE *stoppan* < LLat. *stoppare* < Lat. *stoppa*, tow,  
broken flax < Gk. *stuppē*.]

stop-cock (stôp'kôk) n. A valve that regulates the flow of  
fluid through a pipe; faucet.

stop (stôp) n. An excavation in the form of steps made by  
the mining of ore from steeply inclined or vertical veins.  
—tr. & intr. v. stoped, stop-ing, stopes. To remove (ore)  
from or mine by means of a stop. [Perh. < LG, step.]

stop-gap (stôp'gâp) n. An improvised substitute for some-  
thing lacking; temporary expedient.

stop-light (stôp'lit) n. 1. A traffic signal. 2. A light on the  
rear of a vehicle that is activated when the brakes are ap-  
plied.

stop order n. An order to a broker to buy or sell a stock  
when it reaches a specified level of decline or gain.

stop-over (stôp'ôvər) n. 1. An interruption in the course of  
a journey for stopping or visiting at a certain place. 2. A  
place visited briefly in the course of a journey.

stop-page (stôp'ij) n. 1. The act of stopping. 2. The condi-  
tion of being stopped.

stop payment n. An order to one's bank not to honor a  
check.

stop-per (stôp'ər) n. 1. A device, as a cork or plug, inserted  
to close an opening. 2. One that causes something to stop.  
3. Computer Sci. The topmost memory location in a device  
or system. —tr. v. -pered, -per-ing, -pers. To close with or as  
if with a stopper.

stop-ple (stôp'pl) n. A stopper; plug. —tr. v. -pled, -pling,  
-ples. To close with a stopple. [ME *stoppell* < *stoppen*, to  
stop.]

stop sign n. A traffic sign that orders traffic to come to a  
stop.

stop street n. A street intersection at which a vehicle must  
come to a complete stop before entering a through street.

stop-watch (stôp'wôch) n. A timepiece that can be instantly  
started and stopped by pushing a button.

storage (stôr'ij, stôr'-) n. 1. a. The act of storing goods.  
b. The state of being stored. c. A space for storing goods.  
d. The price charged for keeping goods stored. 2. The  
charging or regenerating of a storage battery. 3. Computer  
Sci. The part of a computer that stores information for sub-  
sequent use or retrieval.

storage battery n. A group of reversible or rechargeable  
secondary cells acting as a unit.

storage cell n. 1. A secondary cell. 2. Computer Sci. An  
elementary unit of storage.

stor-ax (stôr'aks, stôr'-) n. 1. Any of various trees of the  
genus *Styrax*, some of which yield an aromatic resin. 2. An  
aromatic resin obtained from a storax tree. 3. A brownish,  
aromatic resin used in perfume and medicine and obtained  
from any of several trees of the genus *Liquidambar*, esp. *L.*  
*orientalis*, of Asia Minor. [ME < Lat., alteration of *styrax* <  
Gk. *styrax*, perh. of Semitic orig.]

store (stôr, stôr) n. 1. A place where merchandise is offered  
for sale; shop. 2. A stock or supply reserved for future use.  
3. stores. Supplies, esp. of food, clothing, or arms. 4. A  
place where commodities are kept; warehouse or store-  
house. 5. A great quantity or number; abundance. —tr. v.  
stored, stor-ing, stores. 1. To reserve or put away for future  
use. 2. To fill, supply, or stock. 3. To deposit or receive in a  
storehouse or warehouse for safekeeping. —idioms. In  
store. Forthcoming. set store by. To regard with esteem;  
value. [ME *stor* < OFr. *estor* < *estorer*, to build < Lat. *instaur-*  
*are*, to restore.]

store-bought (stôr'bôt, stôr'-) adj. Informal. Manufactured  
and purchased at retail: store-bought clothes.

store cheese n. Cheddar cheese.

store-front (stôr'frînt, stôr'-) n. 1. The side of a store facing  
a street. 2. A room or suite of rooms in a store building at  
street level: a political office in a storefront. —store'front'  
adj.

store-house (stôr'hous, stôr'-) n. 1. A place or building in  
which goods are stored; warehouse. 2. An abundant source  
or supply: a storehouse of knowledge.

store-keeper (stôr'kēpər, stôr'-) n. 1. A person who keeps  
a retail store or shop; shopkeeper. 2. A person in charge of  
receiving or distributing stores or supplies, as military or  
naval supplies.

store-room (stôr'rōom, -rōom, stôr'-) n. A room in which  
things are stored.

sto-rey (stôr'ē, stôr'ē) n. Variant of story<sup>2</sup>.

sto-ried<sup>1</sup> (stôr'ēd, stôr'-) adj. 1. Celebrated or famous in his-  
tory or story: "the storied infamies of the Emperor Tiberius  
on the Isle of Capri" (George Marrye). 2. Ornamented with  
designs representing scenes from history, legend, or story:  
storied tapestry.

sto-ried<sup>2</sup> also sto-reyed (stôr'ēd, stôr'-) adj. Having or con-  
sisting of a specified number of stories: a three-storied house.

stork (stôrk) n. Any of various large wading birds of the  
family Ciconiidae, chiefly of warm regions, having long legs  
and a long straight bill. [ME < OE *storc*.]

stork's-bill (stôrks'bîl) n. Any of various plants of the genus  
*Erodium*, having fruit with a narrow, beaklike point.

storm (stôrm) n. 1. An atmospheric disturbance manifested  
in strong winds accompanied by rain, snow, or other pre-  
cipitation and often by thunder and lightning. 2. Meteorol.  
A wind ranging from 64 to 72 miles per hour. 3. A heavy  
shower of objects, such as bullets or missiles. 4. A strong or  
violent outburst, as of emotion or excitement. 5. A violent  
disturbance or upheaval, as in political, social, or domestic  
affairs. 6. A violent, sudden attack on a fortified place. —v.  
stormed, storm-ing, storms. —intr. 1. a. To blow forcefully.  
b. To rain, snow, hail, or sleet. 2. To be extremely angry;  
rant and rage. 3. To move or rush tumultuously, violently,  
or angrily: stormed into the room. —tr. To capture or try to  
capture by a violent, sudden attack: stormed the fortress.  
[ME < OE.]

storm-bound (stôrm'bound) adj. Delayed, confined, or cut  
off from communication by a storm.

storm cellar n. A cyclone cellar.

storm center n. 1. The central area covered by a storm, esp.  
the point of lowest barometric pressure within a storm. 2. A  
center of trouble, disturbance, or argument.

storm door n. An outer or additional door added for protec-  
tion against inclement weather.

storm petrel n. Any of various small sea birds of the family  
Hydrobatidae, esp. *Hydrobates pelagicus*, of the North At-  
lantic and the Mediterranean.

storm trooper n. 1. A member of the Nazi militia noted for  
brutality and violence. 2. A person who resembles a Nazi  
storm trooper.

storm window n. A secondary window attached over the  
usual window to protect against the wind and cold.

stormy (stôrmē) adj. -er, -est. 1. Subject to, character-  
ized by, or affected by storms; tempestuous. 2. Character-  
ized by violent emotions, passions, speech, or actions: a  
stormy argument. —storm'i-ly adv. —storm'-ness n.

stormy petrel n. 1. The storm petrel. 2. A person who  
brings discord or appears at the onset of trouble; rebel.

sto-ry<sup>1</sup> (stôr'ē, stôr'ē) n., pl. -ries. 1. The narration of an  
event or series of events, either true or fictitious. 2. A prose  
or verse narrative, usually fictional, intended to interest or  
amuse the hearer or reader; tale. 3. A short story. 4. The  
plot of a narrative or dramatic work. 5. A report, statement,  
or allegation of facts. 6. a. A news article or broadcast.  
b. The event, situation, or other material for such an article.  
7. An anecdote. 8. A lie. 9. Romantic legend or tradition.  
—tr. v. -ried, -ry-ing, -ries. 1. To decorate with scenes rep-  
resenting historical or legendary events. 2. Archaic. To tell as  
a story. [ME *storie* < OFr. *estorie* < Lat. *historia*. —see HIS-  
TORY.]

sto-ry<sup>2</sup> also sto-rey (stôr'ē, stôr'ē) n., pl. -ries also -reys. 1. A  
complete horizontal division of a building, comprising the  
area between two adjacent levels. 2. The set of rooms on the  
same level of a building. [ME < Med. Lat. *historia* (prob.  
from painted windows or sculpture on the front of build-  
ings) < Lat., history. —see HISTORY.]

sto-ry-book (stôr'ē-bōok, stôr'-) n. A book containing a col-  
lection of stories, usually for children. —adj. Occurring in  
or resembling the style of a storybook; romantic.

story line n. The plot of a story or a dramatic work.

sto-ry-tell'er (stôr'ē-tēl'ər, stôr'-) n. 1. A person who tells or  
writes stories. 2. Informal. A person who tells lies; fibber.

stoss (stôs, stôs, sthôs) adj. Facing the direction from which  
a glacier moves. Used of a rock or slope in its path. [*G.*  
*stossen*, to push < OHG *stōzan*.]

sto-tin'ki (stô-tîng'kə) n., pl. stotinki. See table at currency.  
[Bulgarian.]

stound (stound) n. Obs. A short time; while. [ME < OE  
*stund*.]

stoup also stoop (stôop) n. 1. Eccles. A basin or font for  
holy water at the entrance of a church. 2. Scot. A bucket or  
pail. 3. A drinking vessel such as a cup or tankard. [ME  
stoup, bucket < ON *staup*.]

stout (stout) adj. -er, -est. 1. Determined, bold, or brave: a  
stout heart. 2. Strong in body; sturdy. 3. Strong in structure  
or substance; substantial. 4. Bulky in figure; corpulent.  
5. Powerful; forceful. 6. Staunch; firm. —n. 1. a. A stout

p pop / r roar / s sauce / sh ship, dish / t tight / th thin, path / th this, bathe / ū cut / ūr urge / v valve / w with / y yes / z zebra, size /  
zh vision / a about, item, edible, gallop, circus / æ Fr. feu, Ger. schön / ū Fr. tu, Ger. über / KH Ger. ich, Scot. lòch / n Fr. bon.